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book or lectures. It aims to place before teachers and students in an easily accessible form original letters and essays or extracts from books now out of print, so that they form a connected story of the economic forces that have shaped our history. To accomplish this purpose the authors have drawn from the writings of men contemporary with each period under discussion, interspersing such extracts with official documents in the parts of the book devoted to the years since our national independence.

Doctors Bogart and Thompson divide their material into three periods: the colonial, extending from 1583 to 1808; the formative period between 1808 and the Civil war; and the era of expansion that began with Lee's surrender and extends to our own time. In each of these periods the selections made by the authors group themselves around seven main topics, namely: (1) agriculture, (2) manufactures, (3) tariff, (4) commerce and transportation, (5) money and banking, (6) labor, and (7) movements of population. The emphasis placed upon each of these subjects changes, of course, from period to period; for example, commerce has much more space devoted to it in the first period than in the third and conversely the movement of population of necessity receives the most attention in the third and least in the first.

In the choice of subject matter, in its arrangement and in its apportionment, the authors have accomplished their task admirably, with the result that the book as a whole and upon each of its eight hundred and fifty pages is a valuable contribution to the teaching profession.

MALCOLM KEIR.

University of Pennsylvania.

ELY, RICHARD T. *The Outlines of Economics* (rev. and enl'd. ed.). Pp. xiii, 769. Price, \$2.10. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

The third edition of Professor Ely's much used text is now available. The past eight years have been fruitful of changes in economic thought and in economic activity. It was to take account of these that the present revision was undertaken. This has involved the rewriting of many parts of the work. The discussion of underlying principles has been expanded; two chapters—on Business Organization and on Economic Activities of Municipalities—have been omitted as such; one on Labor Legislation has been added, and the sequence of others has been altered. All of these changes make for greater unity of treatment in a work that already showed distinctively serviceable qualities.

R. C. McC.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

BARD, HARRY ERWIN. *South America. Brief Outline of Study Suggestions*. Pp. 68. Price, 60 cents. Boston: D. C. Heath and Company, 1916.

In a small volume of sixty-eight pages Dr. Bard has prepared a most useful outline or syllabus for the study of Latin-American political, economic and social conditions. The greater part of the book is devoted to a carefully selected bibliography which will be of much service to that rapidly increasing body of citizens

who are interested in learning something about the physical and intellectual environment of the continent on which they are living. This little book will stimulate an interest in the more careful and serious study of Latin-American institutions.

L. S. R.

CARLYLE, R. W. and CARLYLE, A. J. *A History of Mediæval Political Theory in the West*. Volume III, (from the tenth to the thirteenth century.) Pp. xvii, 201. Price \$3.00. New York: G. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

This volume keeps up the standard of those preceding. From a large and confused mass of material the author has sought to separate the ideas which became dominant in the political thought or pointed the way to new developments in Western Europe from the tenth to the thirteenth century.

The first portion of the book outlines the influence of feudalism on political theory. Contrary to the prevailing belief the author maintains feudalism did not check the advance of political thinking. It emphasized the subjection of the entire community to law, the contract relation between lord and vassal with its rules binding both parties—ruler as well as ruled. The idea of a loyalty to the king, above the lord was an important factor in the rise of nationalistic thinking.

The second part of the book deals with the relations of the theories of natural law, equality and the doctrine of the divine right of political authority. It is shown that the real meaning of the latter is that it is the divine function of political authority to maintain justice. Law is the embodiment of justice. These statements are the premises to the final conclusion that the relation between ruler and people is contractual and involves a mutual obligation to maintain justice and law.

C. L. J.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM L. *Political Thought in England*. Pp. 256. Price, 50 cents. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1916.

This work is made up of eleven suggestive chapters. The introductory one discusses utilitarianism as a philosophy and a movement; four deal with the contribution of Jeremy Bentham, two with that of James Mill, three with that of John Stuart Mill and one with those of George Grote, John Austin and Alexander Bain. Utilitarianism is treated as a modern philosophical theory in ethics and politics which has its roots in the age-long interest in human well-being. This theory found its counterpart in "practical efforts to ameliorate the conditions of human life on rational principles, and to raise the masses through effective state legislation." No more significant and thought-provoking discussion of this movement has been printed than that afforded by this little volume.

R. C. McC.

GROTIUS, HUGO. *The Freedom of the Seas*. (Trans. with a revision of the Latin Text of 1633 by Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, and edited by James Brown Scott). Pp. xv, 83. Price, \$1.00. New York: Oxford University Press, 1916.